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The Boodle-Buster.

About ten months ago the Hon. JOSEPH WINGATE FOLK, Circuit Attorney at St. Louis, began his canvass for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri. His platform was and is "Down with boodlers and bribers!" The Democratic machine had grown thoroughly corrupt in consequence of long tenure of power and too large a Democratic majority. Much to its surprise, Mr. FOLK as Circuit Attorney did what he had promised to do. He whacked away at corruption wherever he found it. He prosecuted all official "grafters" he could get at: If these ornaments of the Missouri Democracy seemed to be him all the more to the great body of his party.

Governor there was considerable mirth. a "boy"-he is not yet 35-an amateur suffering from "swelled head." Wait the machine will "throw him down." Well. Folk went about the State and talked to the people. Candidate after candidate strutted his little hour and slunk off the stage. The young man cratic masses as just the kind of man the of horseshoes. State needed. He spoke well, but his acts were his credentials. As Governor he would carry out with wider scope the good old principle which he had the rascals out!"

Still, the St. Louis machine continued to breathe fire and slaughter against him. Yesterday morning the comparative dimensions were ascertained of reform and anti-reform among the Missouri Democrats. Folk was nominated by a vote of 549 to 160.

So signal a victory has a range and significance that extend far beyond Missouri. Everywhere Democrats. will be encouraged and independents attracted by this new evidence of the rejection by the Democratic party of its baser elements.

Roman Catholics and Politics.

Bishop McFaul of Trenton explained in an address to the Roman Catholic Federation, in which there are now a se political, but simply "to banish ignorance in regard to the Catholic "We do not want a Catholic Church." party," said the Bishop; "it would be far better for us were we more equally divided between the two great parties."

It is not remarkable that Roman Catholics have tended to the Democratic party. During the Know Nothing agitation of the middle of the last century the prime object of attack by the movement was the Church of Rome. The "native Americanism" which was its slogan was at bottom simply religious antipathy. It was fear and hatred of the Pope. The Know Nothings wanted to keep foreigners from voting for the special reason that those foreigners were almost wholly Roman Catholics. At the period when Know Nothingism was active and influential politically the great mass of the immigration was Catholic and chiefly from Ireland.

Against this movement the Democratic party was steadily and consist- is it doubtful that Russia, as a belligently arrayed. In its national platform for 1840 it had favored immigration and declared that "every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books." That dec- | that which exists in the Red Sea. The laration was repeated in the platforms of | vessels of the Vladivostok squadron 1844, 1848 and 1852. The Whigs avoided the subject. The "American" or Know Nothing platform of 1856 held that "native born citizens should be selected for all State, federal and municipal offices of Government employment in preference to all others," and it attacked Roman Catholics in this fashion:

"No person should be selected for political sta tion (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any descrip tion to any foreign prince, potentate or power."

Of course, the reference there was to the spiritual allegiance of Catholics to the Pope; and it induced the Democrats to make this counter declaration in their platform of 1856:

"A political crusade in the nineteenth century in the United States of America against Catholics and foreign born is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country nor in intson with the spirit of toleration which pecu- not allow the Russians to seize the vessel liarly distinguishes the American system of popu lar government."

Under such circumstances Roman-Catholics naturally gave their support to the Democratic party. The Know Nothing movement died out after 1856 and left no sign, but for the most part and ostensible consignee. That princi-Democratic champions, and even after the civil war had brought about a new political alignment it is probable that the great majority still clung to that political allegiance.

Bishop McFaul referred to another

40,000,000 Catholics in the United States to-day, instead of 15,000,000.

This is a higher estimate of our present Roman Catholic population than is warranted by official statistics, but it may not be excessive. However that may be, the immigration from Roman Catholic countries alone since the foundation of the Republic must have been as many, and very much more if their children born in this country are included. A great part of these foreign Catholics and their descendants must have fallen away from the faith, and the Bishop's estimate that if they had all moderate.

The Man Who Can't Get Old. If the Hon. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS has time for a little miscellaneous reading in the sixteen or seventeen hours which make his present working day, he ought to read an affecting editorial article, "Why Sacrifice the Aged?" in the Buffalo Evening News. If he hasn't time, he shall not lose the harmless necessary

ful pen: "Many centuries ago it was determined, and proved by the willing self-devotion of the man who announced the discovery, that 'Rome's best treasure is valor and youth.' When CURTIUS flung his valor and his youth into the yawning chasm in the Forum the earthquake was stayed. Our Democratic friends at St. Louis seem to have reached a different conclusion. Their belief is that a party's best treasure is money and age, and the rich man of past fourscore is flung into the gaping jaws of party discord and hunger."

These are gracious drops, but the Hon. EDWARD HUBERT BUTLER ought: to keep protected by the higher courts, Folk's them. His lawn may need watering in remorseless hunting of them endeared August. For Mr. Davis actually tires out physically men half his age according to the almanac. A jaunt of 250 miles When he announced his candidacy for to and from Esopus and a day of political consultation interspersed with social real or affected. Folk was a stranger, entertainment and with facing the imminent deadly camera are a picnic to him, although a distinguished Buffalo and see how dexterously and smoothly citizen, the Hon. NORMAN EDWARD MACK, is fatigued by considerably less labor on this same Esopus excursion.

Last year "the rich man of past fourscore" was taking a ride of 250 miles into the gaping jaws of West Virginia, from Tennessee impressed the Demo- just for fun, exercise and the collection

Mr. Davis is one of those rare men against whom Time forgets to score. He may be described as a well preserved carried out as Circuit Attorney: "Turn | well oiled competitor, the Hon. CHARLES | it was less than one hundred miles from WARREN FAIRBANKS.

solicitude among the Republicans as to etan authorities, but they have been the age and condition of Mr. DAVIS; and the cruelty of the St. Louis convention will be reprobated sternly or piteously. But the Man Who Can't Get Old will continue to be an engaging figure.

Will Russia Infringe Our Neutral Rights in the Pacific?

According to telegrams that seem trustworthy, the larger part of the Russian squadron which has repeatedly made sorties from Vladivostok left that port the other day under Vice-Admiral BEZOBRAZOFF and passed through the Tsugaru Strait between the main Japanese island of Hondo and the island of Yesso, which adjoins it on the north. million and a half members, that the When last seen the squadron was movpurpose of that organization is in no ing. not southwardly with the ostensi- Younghusband was there for the purof Hondo, but eastwardly into the Pacific. It is reported that the commander's intention is identical with that which has inspired the operations of the Russian volunteers" in the Red Sea-namely, to check, if not entirely to stop, the flow of munitions of war to the Mikado's empire. In reply to the objection that the Russianwarships could not carry supplies of coal sufficient for an extended cruise in the Pacific, it is suggested that colliers may have been despatched beforehand to fixed points of rendezvous.

> That there has been a great deal of traffic between the Pacific ports of the United States and of the Canadian Dominion on the one side and the Japanese ports on the other is undisputed. That many of the cargoes sent westward have contained articles that either are or might be construed by Russia as contraband of war is probable, if, indeed, we ought not to say notorious. Neither erent, has a right to exercise certain powers of supervision and control over this international commerce, provided. of course, she shall keep strictly within the limits defined by international law. The situation in the Pacific would be in one respect materially different from possess indubitably all the rights pertaining to duly commissioned warships, and from this point of view are on a very different footing from the Smolensk and the St. Petersburg of the so-called "volunteer" fleet, the status of which in the eye of the law is ambiguous and questionable. If one of the Vladivostok warships should stop and search for contraband of war a merchant steamer bound from San Francisco to Yokohama, her right to take such a course would be

We could not permit, however, a Russian cruiser to capture an American vessel merely because some of the cargo answered the generally accepted definition of contraband of war, unless such contraband were consigned directly to Japan. If it were consigned to Shanghai or some non-Japanese port, we could on the assumption that the contraband commodities were intended eventually to be transshipped from the neutral port to Japan. With the ultimate destination of a cargo a belligerent is not Roman Catholics remained with their ple, as we have lately pointed out, was settled during the South African War, when Great Britain released a German vessel bound to Delagoa Bay, although it was morally certain that her contra- in the case of the round bale instead of band cargo consigned to Portuguese merchants would ultimately reach the matter of serious importance when he Boers. If, then, a Vladivostok cruiser has marked advantages over the square said that "if all the descendants of our | should presume to treat one of our mer- | bale-that it avoids waste, is more easily Catholic forefathers had remained true | chant steamers as the St. Petersburg has and conveniently handled and brings

unchallengeable.

take for granted that our Government would not only protest most earnestly against such an unlawful act, but, availing itself of the new Pacific cable, would take prompt and effective measures for redress and prevention.

There is another point to be considered. It is probable, if not notorious, that coal constitutes a part of the cargoes forwarded from our Pacific ports to Japan. Now, the St. Petersburg Government has seen fit to proclaim coal contraband of war. There is no doubt that coal would be contraband if consigned to a blockaded port or to remained loyal our present Catholic a fleet engaged in blockading operations. population would be forty millions is But that coal consigned to merchants in non-blockaded ports can be treated as contraband of war is an assertion which Russia stands alone in making and in which none of the other great Powers has acquiesced. We certainly will not permit the St. Petersburg Government to arrogate authority to | At St. Louis he remained in the background, de prescribe for us on its sole flat a new rule of international law. If it shall see fit to treat American coal consigned to Japanese merchants in an open port as contraband, it will do so at its risk. chuckle due to one of the most pathetic passages that ever dripped from a tear-It is not likely that the United States, which has declined to be bound by the declaration of Paris, in which all the great European Powers concurred, will let a single one of those Powers mark | which SHEEHAN held in trust from Judge out for it arbitrarily the principles of

international jurisprudence. If the Vladivostok squadron was despatched eastward with a view of meddling in the trade between the United States and Japan, it was sent on a fool's errand. At a critical conjuncture like the present, when Russia needs all the friends she can get, it would be an act of folly to commit to a naval commander delicate functions the discharge of which without offending the susceptibilities of neutrals is almost impossible. In the absence, therefore, of confirmation, we are inclined to withhold functions have been intrusted to Vice-Admiral BEZOBRAZOFF. We should also report, that the Vladivostok squadron is homeward bound under orders to effect a junction with the first division of Vice-Admiral ROJESTVENSKY'S Baltic squadron, which is said to be ready to start on a trial trip.

Approaching Lhasa.

After a three months halt at Gyangtse, the British expeditionary force has reman of 50, two years younger than his sumed its march to Lhasa. Yesterday the sacred city. Conferences have been Doubtless there will be increasing held with representatives of the Tibpractically fruitless. There was a manifest unwillingness on the part of the Tibetans to confess their sin and wickedness or to submit humbly to British demands.

During the conference at Gyangtse Col. Younghusband made a formal speech to the emissaries of the Dalai Lama. It was not at all pacific in tone. He said that more than a year had passed since his arrival at Kamba Jong for the purpose of negotiating a new treaty in place of the earlier convention, which had been repudiated by the Tibetans. That the Tibetans did not care a fig whether there was a treaty or not does not appear to have entered into consideration. England wanted a treaty, and Col. ble purpose of cruising off the east coast pose of getting it. He had been very patient, he said, and had written a letter of St. John's Episcopal Church in Ric Lama, but both had been returned to him. That discourtesy was followed by the greater rudeness of an attack on the British visitors.

Cel. Younghusband made it plain that he was not in Tibet in search of health or for scientific purposes, although a good deal of important work has really been done in the scientific line. He also gave them to understand that there were several more people where he came from. "Gen. MACDON-ALD," he said, "has guns and men and boats with which to cross the water [from England]. While we go on to Lhasa there is a second army at Chumbi which can come on here, while it is replaced by a third army from India." But this threat to start a game of "move up one" failed to induce the Ta Lama, or the Tongsa Penlop, or the Lama Grand Secretary, TUNGYIG CHEMPO, to take the chance of decapitation for making a treaty which would not be approved by

their superior. The expeditionary force, therefore, moves forward to Lhasa, which it hopes to reach about Aug. 1, while supporting columns will, presumably, move up behind it. There is yet a possibility that they may be needed. Although defeated thus far, the Tibetans have put up a fair fight, and the London Times admits, editorially, that "since hostilities began the Tibetans have greatly developed not only in military skill but in pluck

and in staying power." England will doubtless obtain the desired treaty, with heavy damages as an incidental item. Failing that, whatever may have been her original purpose, it is difficult to see how she can avoid the establishment, by conquest, of such relations with Tibet as those now maintained in Baluchistan or Sikkim.

Cotton Baling.

A persistent search for an improvement in facilities, methods and processes and a ready adoption of demonstrated improvements, even though their installation involves reconstruction of plants and the throwing of costly machinery into the scrap heap, are supposed to be characteristic of the American business man. But this system is not invariable, and large industrial interests sometimes display much the same spirit as concerned, but only with the immediate that shown fifty years ago by hand laberers toward the introduction of machinery of any kind.

An interesting illustration of this reversion of the presumably intelligent to the view of the unenlightened appears the square bale for raw cotton. It is generally admitted that the round bale to their faith there would be mo. than treated the British steamer Malacca, we the staple to the mill in better condition.

tion of the round bale would mean a saving of many millions of dollars yearly between the field and the loom. For the present at least, however, the round bale

seems to be doomed. It is now said that a new system of square baling has been invented which will do all that was claimed for the round bale. Inasmuch as the round bale encountered the antagonism of vested interests which refused to adopt an improvement there remains a possibility that the new machine may be likewise frowned on and rejected.

He Came Forward Once, at Least

These remarks upon Mr. HILL's selfeffacement in the convention come from our ingenuous friend Mr. NORMAN E

MACK in the Evening Times of Buffalo: " The self-sacrifice of Senator HILL has been one of the notable events of the convention campaign clining to take the prominent part in the conven tion to which his efforts for the candidate and hi

Not constantly in the background at St. Louis! He came right down into the middle of the foreground on at least one occasion of critical importance.

That was when Mr. HILL pleaded with Mr. Sheehan to suppress the telegram PARKER-pleaded for a breach of trust which would have made Judge PARKER'S defeat dead sure before twenty hours had elapsed after his nomination.

The mystifying appearances and sudden disappearances of Mr. Contelyou, who, according to credible reports, is in Philadelphia, Newark, Hempstead, L. I., Washington, Sagamore Hill, Wall Street and Baltimore almost simultaneously, seem to be the result of deep design rather than of mere accident. Mr. CORTELTOU'S vagrant course is intelligible if it be the purpose of the new Republican chairman to abandon all previous methods of party management credence from the assertion that such and, instead of maintaining permanent headquarters, to carry on the campaign in the saddle, attacking the Democratic enemy hesitate long before believing the other at odd and unexpected points and shielding and screening his real whereabouts by publications which could not be more thoroughly misleading if they were telegraphed from Chefoo.

Some corroboration of this is to be found in the declared determination of Mr. Con-TELYOU to have no vice-chairman of the Republican national committee this year. It is obvious that a vice-chairman can be of service only in a campaign managed from fixed headquarters. A "fight from the saddle" excludes any notion of a vice-

chairman. The sea scrpent has neither convoy nor understudy. A party chairman introducing new ideas, new methods and new agencies of warfare into a Presidential canvass has as little use for a vice-chairman as a meteor has for a compass or a shooting star for steering gear.

Many and delicate are the duties of an Alderman. Excessively delicate is the duty now to be performed by the Aldermen of Chicago, who have to choose "the handsomest girl" in Chicago to represent that city on Oklahoma Day at the St. Louis fair. Jealousies are inevitable. For some rea-son, blondes are not eligible. Perhaps the Chicago atmosphere forbids them. If the Chicago Aldermen are wise-and how can an Alderman help being wise?-they will pass a resolution reciting that the perfection of beauty is so high in Cook county that it would be "an invidious task" to select a single specimen.

There will be widespread sympathy with that large minority of the congregation the convention, commending Judge Parkto the Amban and another to the Dalai | which is stoutly opposing a proposed alteration of the venerable historical landmark. It is PATRICK HENRY'S old church-the one in which he spoke the stirring words about C.ESAR and BRUTUS and GEORGE III. and CROMWELL, with a climax on the relative advantages of liberty and death, which has thundered in countless Fourth of July orations and been piped in mighty bursts of American boy eloquence from innumerable red schoolhouses.

What alteration can improve an archi tectural interior which has echoed words that have moved to generous patriotic impulse so many American hearts?

The press despatches say there is talk of an injunction to restrain the proposed alteration on the ground that the church belongs to the people of the whole country, and that to disturb it would be to destroy one of the national landmarks. Whether in law such an injunction would stand or not, we think there is little doubt that it would be welcomed by all Americans who reverence the traditions of the past.

THE AUTOMOBILE AND THE GUN. Constables and Deputy Sheriffs Who

Shoot. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As I have read the editorial page of your paper for the last twenty-five years, I saw the editorial on "Shooting at Auto-mobilists" in this morning's issue. We understand the law perfectly in regard to right of an officer to use frearms to stop a fleeling felon. It goes with-out saying that the deputy sheriff had no right to shoot at the occupants of the automobile here in Patchogue on Sunday; and the truth is he did not shoot at them. He had ordered the machine to stop and informed the owner and driver that he was inder arrest. He kept on and the deputy fired at the tires; and it is said that the builets lodged in the lower part of the body.

A great bue and cry has gone up from certain quarters, but there are plenty of people who take the side of the deputy. He is the least excited man in town. One thing is certain, those two shots have solved the speed question. Automobilists can go. It seems like a funeral procession instead of "getaway day." I do not think we will have any ARINGTON H. CARMAN.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., July 20.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to express appreciation of your editorial in to day's issue entitled "Shooting at Automobilists." especially the last paragraph.

I was in the Jamaica Court yesterday whe

another automobile incident described in the en losed clipping, took place, and was impressed with of the police officer who made the arrest. How can a policeman be expected to do efficient ervice with the moral certainty before him of

with Roosevelt and his family at the wanter House.

But whatever the true reason, one thing is certain, viz: by his action in inserting, this negro plank, Roosevelt has rendered exceedingly doubtful that which, before this was done, was almost a certainty—his election to the Presidency in November next.

He gets the negro vote—he already had it—but think of the many thousands of white votes he loses by this rash act!

The Republican party never before this put such a fool plank in one of its platforms.

Brooklyn, July 21.

G. D. J. And is it a wonder that country constables, and private citizens, are inclined to take the law in their own hands when they see such scant pros pect of corrective action by the magistrates? NEW YORK, July 21.

Comrades. My dear old Comrade Huskyfitz: Didn't we give them Dagoes fits? We punched 'em, sure, without no mitta, When we were camped at Tampa! How they did dig into their holes

In them strenuous days that "tried our souls," As cannikins clinked and we trolled our bowls,

Who the deuce is this Huskyfits? I'd be de-lighted to give him fits. Either with or without the mitts. Confound that camp at Tampa!

It is generally admitted that the adop- THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE | WON'T GIVE IN TO BESCREAYERS. ST. LOUIS CONVENTION. Gen. McKenzie Says Strikers' Places Mus

Senator Daniel Tells About His Part in the Proceedings. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

the question of the gold standard was set-

tled. I expressed myself to this effect in

the convention, which fact the article does

As to Governor Hill, he did not consent

and myself being of the fifteen in favor of

2. A minority report would have been

would have produced, as members of the

committee (Mr. Bryan and others) declared,

other minority reports from them on a

number of questions, and great confusion

would have resulted. So it was agreed

question; that by general consent the ques

indorsing Judge Parker's telegram, which

was greatly larger than the original vote

for him. This fact is a demonstration that

he greatly strengthened himself, before the

convention as before the country, by his

4. The writer of the article does me the

honor to say, after speaking of the discon-

tent expressed by some in an excited way

about Judge Park r's telegram, that "Sena-

tor Daniel was calmer, but none the less

went to the stand, took my seat by the chair-

offer it as an independent resolution. At

this juncture a member of the committee.

others concurring, came to me and sug-

gested that as I represented a compromise

report I should offer no other resolution.

replied that I might differ with him, as the

platform matter was ended and an exigent

situation presented, but I would not debate

a question of propriety, and yielded to this

opinion. Accordingly, I returned to my

delegation, and did not speak until Messrs.

Tillman, John Sharp Williams and others

who originally opposed the money plank

had supported Judge Parker's telegram.

er's course, and in a short while the c

The Effect of the Negro Plank in the Re-

publican Platform.

torial of recent date in your valued paper en-

titled. "Was Not a Tactical Error Made at

the nail squarely on the head. To him it

made by any party than the insertion of the

Two reasons suggest themselves for Roose

seems that there never was a graver erro

negro plank in the Chicago platform

have appeared there, and they are these

what folly to be striving to obtain that which

white men now living in those very States o

The Tragedy.

Once scoured the plains of clover;

Now, stiff and swaying in the breeze

He stole a horsefly, so they said. His brother plainsmen pinched him

They took a spider's silken rope,

A velvet-costed bumble bee

Chicago?" seemed to the writer to have

JOHN W. DANIEL.

whelming majority.

WASHINGTON, July 20

derstood.

manly and upright course.

that no minority reports be made.

it. There were not 50, but 35 against it.

be eliminated."

not notice.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-Gen. Alexander McKenzie, chief of engineers, has received a report from Capt. Sewell of the Engineer is an interesting article in THE SUN of July Corps, containing a detailed account of the 18 on the Democratic convention at St. strike of the bricklayers employed on the Louis, which styles it "the most remark-War College buildings at the Government able of national conventions." Permit me, arsenal here. if you please, to make these comments:

The bricklayers struck because a negro 1. In this article it is said: "Chairman named Taylor, a non-union man, was Daniel and a number of others advised assigned to work with them. When they Mr. Hill that in deference to Mr. Bryan's demanded that Taylor be discharged wishes the so-called money plank ought to Capt. Sewell said that either the Constitution of the United States or the consti-tution of the bricklayers' union must be changed, as Taylor had been certi-As to myself, this is not the fact. On the contrary, I took the floor and spoke earnfled by the civil service commission, and the Government didn't care whether a man was black or white, union or non-union, so long as he did his work satisfacestly in favor of keeping in the platform the money plank as reported by the subcommittee, and would have supported any strong, clear expression to the effect that

torily.

Gen. McKenzie, after carefully considering Capt. Sewell's report, made the following statement on the case:

"The matter of the so-called strike of bricklayers at Washington barracks is being given a prominence, in my opinion, not justified by the facts.

"All employees in mechanical trades and skilled labor are secured by the Government under civil service rules and regulations, and when vacancies occur such vacancies are to be filled under civil service rules.

to my knowledge, that the gold plank be eliminated, nor do I believe he did. On the contrary, the article itself would seem from its face to show the contrary, for it says: "The money plank of the sub-committee was then voted down by the full committee

vacancies are to be filled under civil service rules.

"In the present instance, it is understood, twenty-five bricklayers have quit work. The only thing to be done in the matter is for the officer in charge, to secure substitutes as required by civil service law as in the case of any other vacancy, and if such cannot be obtained, to report the facts to his superior and await instructions.

"Of course, if workmen cannot be obtained in the manner provided by law the work will have to be suspended." on resolutions by a vote of 50 to 15." This was not "consent to elimination," but a vote against the money plank, Governor Hill made in favor of recognizing the gold standard as settled but for the fact that it

WAR ON INDEPENDENT BREWER. Heurich Wouldn't Enter a Combination and Union Calls a Strike.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-The firemen em-3. It was argued by the Hon. John Sharp ployed by the Heurich Brewing Company Williams and others that New York had struck at noon to-day and their places said nothing in its platform on the money were immediately filled by non-union men Heurich's is the only independent brewery tion was regarded as settled, that there was in Washington. The others are in a comno use in noticing a dead issue; and that sibination which sought to compel Heurich lence about it was the best way of showing to raise the price of beer \$2 a barrel. t was regarded as dead. There were mem-

to raise the price of beer \$2 a barrel.

Heurich refused, and Timothy Healy, president of the International Stationary Firemen's Union, was brought on from New York to bring him to terms. Healy and the Brewers' Union served notice on Heurich that unless he agreed to raise the price of his beer the firemen employed by him would be ordered out. This warning was ignored and the strike resulted. The firemen left reluctantly.

Local saloon keepers asked the District Supreme Court this afternoon to issue an order restraining the Brewers' Union from coercing Heinrich or attempting to raise the price of beer. The ground for the application was that the Brewers' Union was an illegal combination within the meaning of the Anti-Trust laws. bers of the committee who have been constant gold men all through the contest who took this view and voted accordingly. This was the reason, for the most part, that produced the vote of 35 against noticing the question. While logically offered, the public view soon showed that it did not coincide as to the meaning of silence, and this view led to the vote of the convention

MARCUS DALY SCHOLARSHIP. New Columbia Prize Open Only to Montana Mine Workers.

The daughter of the late Marcus Daly, troubled." True, everybody was to some Mrs. James W. Gerard of New York, has extent "troubled" by the commotion the established in his memory the Marcus Daly telegram caused. But Mr. Sheehan came Scholarship in the school of mines of Col-umbia University. The scholarship is to be to me immediately, and at once I took the awarded on a competitive basis. The recipient is to receive \$1,000 per annum.

It is open only to those who have worked gold plank of the sub-committee in hand, man, and was about to take the floor to

in the Montana mines or to their descen-dants. A certificate of eligibility must be obtained from M. R. Dempsey, chairman of a special committee of the Futte Miners'

of a special committee of the Butte Miners' Union, and must be presented at the time of the entrance examinations.

These examinations will be held on Sept. 19 to 24, at the Montana State School of Mines at Butte, under the supervision of Prof. W. G. King. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to Prof. King at Butte. The examinations are the same as those for entrance to the school of mines of Columbia University. Columbia University.

PEW WORTH \$4,000.

It's in St. Bartholomew's-Partition Suit

Then in a plain way I gave my view to partition of th send family interest in a pew in St. Barvention took action favoring Mr. Williams's tholomew's church, Madison avenue and resolution to the like effect by an over-Forty-fourth street, has been begun in the Supreme Court by Ingersoll Day Town-I take the liberty to ask you to publish send, the nine-year-old son of Louisa J. this, as I do not wish either my colleagues Townsend, and grandson of Edward M. of the committee or myself to be misun-Townsend. The suit is brought in the name of William T. Cox, the boy's legal guardian. The child has a fifth interest in the pew, under the will of his grandfather, and his share is valued at \$800. Mrs. MAKING VOTES FOR PARKER. Frances M. Hoyt is prepared to purchase the whole pew for \$4,000 if she can get a clear title, and this sale is the object of the partition suit. The other relatives TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An edi-

Save One-Third of Your \$2,500 Income. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Answering your correspondent "W. G. P.," who asks how much he should save out of a salary of \$2,500 a year-o rather \$2,600, as he admits receiving \$50 a week, ahould say he ought to save just about one-third of it. In looking back over my yearly expense books I find that in the year 1900 my income was \$2,539.45 and my expenses were as follows:

t's insertion of a plank which, had either McKinley or Hanna been alive, would never Board, wife and self..... First, as you suggested, to secure the negro ote in the doubtful States of the North. But Life insurance..... Carfare..... one already has, especially when by so doing Travelling ... you estrange the many thousands of Southern Doctor and medicine..... lisce llaneous.... the North, and who but for that plank would Laundry Amusement.....

white men now living in those very States of the North, and who but for that plank would have supported Roosevelt as they did McKinley. As an illustration of what I mean, take the case of my brother, my cousin and myself, all of us from Virginia and now living in New York.

We could not stand Bryan, and voted for McKinley; and we had made up our minds to support Roosevelt in this campaign. But when the platform came of with that negro plank in it everything was changed in the twinking of an eye, and now nothing could induce us to vote for him.

On the contrary we will not only vote against him, but will do everything in our power to defeat him.

And, from talks with our friends and acquaintances from the South now living here and who in recent vears have voted the Republican ticket we find that they will, almost to a man, be against Roosevelt this year on account of his having had that negro plank inserted.

Then, too, when you think of the many business men of the North living in those doubtful States and having business relations with the South in connection with her railroads, factories, &c., and who, for business reasons if for nothing else, do not want to have the race question agrated again, and who will do almost anything to defeat the man who has aimed such a blow at the South, you will see at glance that he has alienated from him thousands of this class also. And we are firmly convinced that the votes of those two classes of men living in those doubtful States of the North will decide the issue against Roosevelt.

The second reason ascribed by some for Roosevelt's insertion of the negro plank is that he had it done as a punishment to the South for its audacity in daring to treat as it that he had it done as a punishment to the South for its audacity in daring to treat as it that he had it done as a punishment to the South for its audacity in daring to treat as it that he had it done as a punishment to the South for its audacity in daring to treat as it that he had it done as a punishment to the South f This shows a saving of \$797.47, or nearly one-third, so that I am only preaching to "W. G. B." what I practised. Since 1900 each year has shown a considerable increase in income and a yearly saving of over one-third. The next best thing to saving systematically, which I cannot do, is to keep a strict and correct expense account. knowing where the money goes is in itself a great stimulator to saving. The wife is the proper per son to handle all money and keep the account. The husband can carry a little vest pocketbook and keep track of his expenses and total them with those kept by his wife at the end of each month. This method enables you to make comparisons by

But saving is not in the method: It rests with the BROOKLYN, July 21.

Saturday Work at the Navy Tard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does Pres dent Roosevelt think he is going to obtain the vote in November of the workingmen or ciercal force at

the New York Navy Yard by compelling them to work all Saturday afternoons, while he is enjoying himself at his Oyster Bay home! It was not so before Roosevelt was our President, and it will not be so when Parker is our President next March. Excitement on Monhegan Island.

From the Boothbay Register. Great excitement on Monhegan—Dan Stevens'

horse ran away and stove the cart into kindling wood. He came off to the harbor Wednesday and bought a new one, so he is all fitted for having or any other teaming. You can't stick Dan. He had been all over the world and travelled the rough road, you may believe.

Which Are They?

From the London Speciator.

No Power will officially admit that it is hostil to the American Republic; but at least two Conti-nental Powers would be delighted to hear that

Sea and land combine .to make attractive the August number of Country Life in America. The delights of cruising in a small yacht and the description of the herring weirs of the Maine coast are balanced by a beautifully illustrated article of swans, and by accounts of the Wyandotte bree

BORINGS FOR E. R. TUNNEL. Teste of the Bottom to Be Made for Pen

The United Engineering and Contracting Company will begin work on Monday to determine the character of the bed of the East River south of Blackwell's Island, where the Pennsylvania tunnel will be built. Diamond drill borings will be made across the river like those made for the Rapid Transit Commission from the Battery to the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn.

It took nearly four months to do that job. Harbor skippers couldn't see what right the contracting company had to anchor its plant in the river, and it was frequently run into and damaged. There were twenty-one of these collisions and were twenty-one of these collisions and the contracting company brought twenty-one damage suits, and won them all, according to D. L. Hough, the president of the company, besides establishing its right to work in the river. Permission to do work of this kind has to be obtained from the Secretary of War and the harbor officials.

"We intend to bore eight holes in the river bed and we must finish the work in eighty days," said Mr. Hough yesterday. "We will finish it in that time if our plant is not damaged by the harbor boatmen. If they run into us, why we will sue them. We begin work on the Manhattan side of the river."

NEW HAVEN TRAIN SERVICE CUT Commuters Protest to President Mellen Against the Changes.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21 .- Pursuing his policy of retrenchment. President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has had a still further reduction of the passenger train service on four divisions of the system put into effect. Commuters in this section, who received official information concerning the changes in the time tables to-day, to take effect next Sunday, have raised a mighty protest in

Sunday, have raised a mighty protest in the form of four extensively signed remonstrances, which have been sent to President Mellen.

Five trains running out of New York will be discontinued. They are the 7 A. M. and 9.04 A. M. accommodations and local express trains, and the 7 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. accommodation trains, besides the 12:15 A. M. accommodation for Stamford. There are other numerous changes and in some instances trains have been merged and others added.

Commuters to and from New York and

Commuters to and from New York and points east and west are kicking against the changes, and yesterday and to-day remonstrances were circulated among the passengers on the trains which are to be discontinued.

NO REMEDY FOR BOLL WEEVIL Texas Commission Finds That Even the

Guatemalan Ant Is of No Avail. NEW ORLEANS, July 21 .- The Texas Boll Weevil Commission will meet at Navasota Aug. 8 and make its final report. It was appointed to investigate the various plans adopted for fighting the boll weevil and of awarding the prize of \$50,000 offered by the Texas Legislature for the discovery of an

Texas Legislature for the discovery of an effective cure for the insect peet.

One hundred and fifty different remedies were examined, but the commission will report that none fulfils the requirements and that the prize cannot be awarded. The commission says that the Guatemalan ant will be found of no avail. The ant appears to do its work, but it is not likely to become plentiful enough. The Texas cotton is so much larger than that of their native country that a nest of ants will have no trouble in procuring all the nectar needed from half a dozen stalks, and as that is what they seek, and not the boll weevil, it will take a nest of the ants to each half dozen cotton plants to keep the weevil down. Under such conditions the cotton couldn't be ploughed. Cultural methods appear to be such conditions the cotton couldn't be ploughed. Cultural methods appear to be the only hope for the cotton planter in

PANAMA MONEY AGREEMENT.

Bepublic's Congress Ratifies the Arrange ment Made With Secretary Taft. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Admiral Walker chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commis-sion, has been notified of the ratification yesterday by the Panama Congress of the agreement reached between the representatives of that Republic and Secretary Taft, providing for an Ishtmian currency

providing for an Ishtmian currency on a gold basis.

The legislation enacted makes the gold peso, which is of the same weight and fineness as the American dollar, the unit of value, and provides a 15 per cent. reserve fund, to be deposited in an American bank, to maintain the parity of \$3,000,000 fractional silver coins, which are to be recoined from the Colombian silver now in circulation there, with an additional \$3,000,000 to be issued after July 1, 1905, if needed.

The coins of the Isthmian Republic are to be made legal tender in the Canal Zone by legislation to be enacted by the Canal Commission, which is to use them in disbursement so far as practicable. American gold and silver coins and notes will pass current in Panama.

MOVE TO FREE BONILLA.

urrent in Panama.

Central America Aroused Over Confinement of Honduras's Former President. MOBILE, Ala., July 21.-The continued

mprisonment of ex-President Policerpo Bonilla of Honduras has occasioned much excitement in Central America. It is

excitement in Central America. It is said a movement was started in Salvador recently to secure his release. Letters and telegrams have been flowing into Tegucigalpa from several republics, demanding his release.

Were it not for the treaty entered into last October, providing against a revolution forming in one republic for the invasion of another, there is little doubt that the prisoner and his friends would be released by armed force if necessary. President Manuel Bonilla of Honduras caused the arrest of his cousin, Policarpo Bonilla, and six other members of congress some time ago, dismissed Congress and selected one of his own choice, which is now in session.

PEIRCE BACK FROM CHINA. The Assistant Secretary of State Wen't Discuss the Goodnow Charges.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who was sent to China to investigate the charges made against United States Consul Goodnow at Shanghai, returned to the Department to-day after an absence of five partment to-day after an absence of five months. Mr. Peirce refused to discuss the Goodnow case or to indicate the result of his investigation. He will immediately begin the preparation of his report on the charges, but the document may not be completed for several months.

Mr. Peirce also inspected many other American consulates in the Far East, and says that from what he saw he is more than ever convinced of the necessity for an extra-territorial court in China.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The tug Peoris

has arrived at Newport; the cruisers Detroit and Des Moines at Hampton Roads: the naval tug Standish at Norfolk, and the gunboat Helena at Canton. The destroyers Perry and Paul Jones have sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco.

New Post for Mr. Root's Former Secretary WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Merritt O. Chance formerly private secretary to Secretary Root, was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Post Office Department, vice Blain W. Taylor, resigned.

Eight short stories and two serials make Sent ner's Magazine for August really a "fiction num-ber." All are by well known authors, among them Mr. Kipling, Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Daskam Bacon, the late Mr. Guy W. Carryl and Mr. R. W. Chambers There is great variety in the illustrations in color and in black and white; Mr. Gudrin's pictures show that the New York skyline has been accepted in art-